Physics ECAT Pre Engineering Chapter 17 Physics of Solid

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The critical temperature of mercury is	A. 1.18 K B. 4.2 K C. 3.72 K D. 7.2 K
2	Whenever a covalent bond is broken in an intrinsic semi-conductor	A. hole is created B. an electron is created C. an electron-hole pair is generated D. all of them
3	In a semi-conductor material, current flows due to	A. positive charge B. negative charge C. both of them D. none of them
4	The substances in which, atom are so oriented that their fields support each other and the atoms behave like tiny magnets, are called	A. diamagnetic substances B. ferromagnetic substances C. paramagnetic substances D. all of them
5	The molecules or ions in a crystalline solids are	A. static B. not static C. randomly moving D. all of them
6	In a semi-conductor material, the total current is	A. only the +ve current B. only the electronic current C. sum of +ve and electronic current D. all of them
7	When a stress changes the shape, it is called the	A. compressional stress B. tensile stress C. shear stress D. any one of them
8	A semi-conductor in its extremely pure form is known as	A. extrinsic semi-conductor B. intrinsic semi-conductor C. either of them D. none of them
9	Tick the one which is not a crystalline solid:	A. Zirconia B. Glass C. Copper D. Ceramic solid E. An ionic compound
10	The smallest three dimensional basic structure in a crystalline solid is called	A. lattice point B. crystal lattice C. cubic crystal D. unit cell
11	The vast majority of solids are in the form of	A. amorphous structure B. polymeric structure C. crystalline structure D. all of them
12	The substance in which atoms are so oriented that the field produced by spin and orbital motion of the electrons might add up to zero,are called	A. diamagnetic substances B. ferromagnetic substances C. paramagnetic substances D. all of them
13	Amorphous solids are also called as	A. crystalline solids B. polymeric solids C. glassy solids D. any one of them
14	Arsenic, antimony and phosphorus are the elements from	A. third group B. fourth group C. fifth group D. none of them
15	when the deformation produced in the material become permanent, this type of behaviour is called	A. proportionality B. elasticity C. plasticity

		D. none of them
16	On heating, glass gradually softens into a paste like before it becomes a very viscous liquid at almost	A. 600°C B. 7600°C C. 800°C D. 900°C
17	When a large number of atoms are brought close to one another to form a solid, each energy level of an isolated atom splits into sub-levels, called	A. energy bands B. energy shells C. states D. all of them
18	Electrons of an isolated atom are bound to the nucleus, and	A. can only have distinct energy level B. can only have same energy level C. may or may not have distinct energy levels D. none of these
19	An ordinary glass gradually softens into a 'paste -like' state before it becomes a very viscous liquid. It happens almost at:	A. 800^oC B. 500^oC C. 300^oC D. 100^oC E. None of these
20	The force applied on unit area to produce any change in the shape, volume or length of a body is known as	A. strain B. elasticity C. stretching D. stress